## REMARKS

Docket No.: 69993-254193

Claims 1-7 and 10 remain pending in this application. Each of the pending claims is believed to define an invention that is novel and unobvious over the cited references. Favorable reconsideration of this case is respectfully requested.

Regarding the objection to claims 2-7 and 10, claims 2-7 and 10 are amended to correct the informality noted by the Examiner. Therefore, the withdrawal of the objection to claims 2-7 and 10 is respectfully requested.

Claims 1-7 and 10 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent Number 5,768,602 to Dhuey.

Claim 1 is amended along the lines suggested by the examiner to define a delay operand. The delay operand defines a time interval to elapse between the event and completion of the processing operation and a stop condition for the counter.

Dhuey does not disclose a controller that suspends all further processing of the delay operand after initiating operations in an event control unit. Instead Dhuey describes a device that provides clock signals at various speeds. Dynamic speed switch is used to reset timing sensitive elements such that computer machine speed can be changed dynamically without interruption of various services and functions, please see column 3, line 66 – column 4, line 13 of Dhuey. Dhuey at column 9, lines 27-30 and 5-19 discuss changing clock speeds. Once a clock speed is changed, the various components must recalculate their timing network dependency using the new timing constants based on the change in clock speed. The sleep mode of Dhuey is simply a change in the clock wave forms. By running the computer at a slower speed is possible to save power.

Nonetheless, Dhuey does not disclose any controller suspending all further proceeding of the delay operand after initiating operations in the event control unit as recited in the claims.

No claim recitation can be ignored in determining anticipation. See Pac-Tex, Inc. v. Amerace Corp., 14 U.S.P.Q.2d 187, (Fed. Cir. 1990). Anticipation requires the disclosure, in a prior art reference, of each and every recitation as set forth in the claims. See Titanium Metals Corp. v. Banner, 227 U.S.P.Q. 773 (Fed. Cir. 1985), Orthokinetics, Inc. v. Safety Travel Chairs,

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Inc., 1 U.S.P.Q.2d 1081 (Fed. Cir. 1986), and Akzo N.V. v. U.S. International Trade Commissioner, 1 U.S.P.Q.2d 1241 (Fed. Cir. 1986). There must be no difference between the claimed invention and reference disclosure for an anticipation rejection under 35 U.S.C. 102. See Scripps Clinic and Research Foundation v. Genentech, Inc., 18 U.S.P.Q.2d 1001 (CAFC, 1991) and Studiengesellschaft Kohle GmbH v. Dart Industries, 220 U.S.P.Q. 841 (CAFC, 1984).

In view of the above, it is respectfully submitted that all pending claims are now in allowable form. Early issuance of a Notice of Allowance is respectfully solicited.

If the Examiner is of the opinion that the prosecution of this application would be advanced by a personal interview, the Examiner is invited to telephone undersigned counsel to arrange for such an interview.

In view of the above amendment, applicant believes the pending application is in condition for allowance.

The Commissioner is authorized to charge any fee necessitated by this Amendment to our Deposit Account No. 22-0261.

Dated: 3/23//0

Respectfully submitted,

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